

CATALOGUE OF AN
EXHIBITION OF BOOKS
ON
MEDICINE, SURGERY
AND PHYSIOLOGY

[*Bodleian Library, Oxford*]

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FOREWORD

ALTHOUGH this exhibition has been arranged for a conference of Surgeons and an International Congress of Physiologists many medical works have been incorporated. This unity has the authority of the classical age when *Chirurgia* was reckoned part of *Ars Medicina*. Moreover, Galen and writers of the Middle Ages all agreed that unless the surgeon knew medicine and the physician surgery, they could not be considered complete practitioners. The exhibition is in two sections; one general, the other devoted to the study and practice of medicine, surgery, and physiology at Oxford.

THE OXFORD SCENE

THE foundation book is the Chancellor's Register written between the years 1325 and 1350. Here are found the earliest regulations of the Faculty of Medicine. For admission to practice four years' attendance at lectures with examination was required: for the Doctorate, a few more years of study. Part of the course consisted in hearing or reading the *Aphorismi* and the *Regimentum acutorum* of Hippocrates, the *Liber tegni* of Galen, the *Liber febrium* of Isaac, and the *Antidotarium* of Nicholas. The Registers which would have recorded the earliest degrees are lost: it is not until 1448 that a continuous record is found. The first entry relating to a medical degree is that of Thomas Edmonds who on 5 February 1450 supplicated for the degree of Doctor.

Shortly before the Chancellor's Register was written John of Gaddesden, Doctor of Physic and a member of Merton, published his *Rosa Anglica* in which he relates how he cured a son of Edward I of smallpox by wrapping him in scarlet cloth, and placing him in a room with scarlet hangings, a method of treatment which still found scientific support at the beginning of this century. Another Merton physician of this period was Simon Bredon who compiled an Oxford Almanack for the year 1344: the manuscript exhibited has notes in his own hand. The copy of the *Liber morborum* of Gilbert the Englishman has a special

interest as it contains entries showing that in 1322, and later, it was deposited as a pledge in an Oxford chest.

The Faculty of Medicine was by far the smallest of the four Faculties, but an unexpected honour came to it in 1385 when the King gave seats on the right in University assemblies to Doctors of Medicine and on the left to Doctors of Civil Law. This Royal injunction is still current. Only one Doctor of Medicine has ever become Chancellor of the University, namely, Gilbert Kymer, physician to Duke Humfrey, who held office from 1431 to 1434 and from 1447 to 1453. Among the manuscripts exhibited is *Quaestiones super Hippocratis aphorismos* which was written and bound for him in 1460.

The first endowment of medicine came from Thomas Linacre (M.D., All Souls) who, in 1524, founded two physic lectures, although they did not materialize until very much later. One of the best scholars of his day and a friend of Erasmus, Linacre translated six of Galen's works into Latin, five of them dedicated respectively to Henry VIII (two), the Pope, Archbishop Warham, and Cardinal Wolsey. Another distinguished Doctor of Medicine was John Chambers, who became Warden of Merton in 1525. He was physician both to Henry VII and Henry VIII and one of the founders of the College of Physicians. In 1546 the King founded Professorships in Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew, and Greek. The first Regius Professor of Medicine was John Warner who was Warden of All Souls from 1536 to 1555. A College historian says that his finding favour in the sight of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth and not suffering in the reign of Mary 'testifies to his willingness to conform, outwardly at any rate, to the authority of the Sovereign'. A little light is thrown on the domestic life of a wealthy physician in the inventory of the goods of Thomas Symons (M.B., Merton), who died 1552/3. He possessed an extensive collection of medical books, together with a copy of More's *Utopia*, and 'A short dictionari for yonge beginners'. He had also some remarkable vestments: two copes of red silk, one with the Apostles, the other with lions; and a vestment of yellow silk with birds of gold. His belongings also included a picture of Holofernes, a lute, a cithern, a bow and arrows, and a sword. The second Regius Professor was Thomas Francis (M.D., Christ Church) who held office from

1554 to 1561. He had at first applied himself to Theology, but finding little encouragement in that line transferred himself to the Faculty of Medicine. He became Provost of Queen's in 1561, and President of the College of Physicians in 1568. A contemporary of Thomas Francis was Thomas Phaer, who, in January 1559, supplicated for the degree of M.B. with a general statement that he had studied medicine for upwards of twenty years with special reference to poisons and their antidotes, and that he had written a book on the plague and the diseases of children. His appeal was allowed. In February he supplicated for the degree of M.D. In the following month he proceeded to the Doctorate, and was excused teaching as he was engaged on urgent royal business. The book to which he referred was published in his *Regiment of Health* where he makes a strong plea for the use of English. 'Why grutche [grudge] they phisike to come forth in Englysshe? Wolde they have no man to knowe but onely they?' To these rhetorical questions he returns the answer, 'No good phisicion is of that mynde.' Phaer was a cautious practitioner and did not claim omniscience. In writing of smallpox and measles he says, 'The best and most sure helpe is not to meddle wyth any kynde of medicines, but to let nature woorke her operation.' Phaer was 'much famed for his sufficiencies in the art of poetry' and especially for his verse translation of the *Aeneid*.

Some reform was introduced into the University statutes affecting Medicine by the Commissioners of Edward VI. Here practical work was first insisted upon. To be admitted to practice a candidate had to perform two anatomies and offer proof that he had effected at least three cures. The third Regius Professor was Walter Bailey of New College, whose contribution to science was *A briefe treatise touching the preservation of the eie-sight* (1586, 2nd ed., 1602), which was printed as a new year's gift for his friends. His chief remedy seems to have been the common meadow-weed, eyebright, the name of which indicates its supposed virtue. Part of the training of a medical graduate consisted of disputations. From 1589 many of these *Quaestiones* are recorded. Some of them were taken directly from the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates such as 'An senes facillime ferant jejunium?' (*Aph.* 1. xiii) and 'An victus humidus conferat febricitantibus?'

(*Aph.* 1. xvi). The *Quaestio* 'An frequens haustio nicotianae (quae vulgo dicitur Tobacco) faciat ad salutem?' (1594) has a note that it is to be argued in the affirmative, perhaps the earliest reassuring statement about that universal and essential solace.

The seventeenth century marked the golden age of Oxford medicine. It began auspiciously. In 1602 the Bodleian Library was opened, and graduates of the four Faculties were free to use its treasures. The first Catalogue was published three years later, and as the books are arranged under Faculties it was easy to see at a glance what books on medicine were available. One of the best-known works of this period is the *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621) by Robert Burton (B.D.), 'a medical treatise, the greatest indeed written by a layman'. Another exhibited book of the same decade is Fludd's *Anatomiae amphitheatrum* (1623), which has an eloquent inscription of presentation to his Alma Mater. Robert Fludd (M.D., St. John's and Christ Church) was an inventor, a Rosicrucian, and became with difficulty (he was examined) a Fellow of the College of Physicians. 'His books', says Fuller, 'are great, many, and mystical': he clouded 'his high matter with dark language. The same phrases he used to his patients, and seeing conceit is very contributive to the well working of Physick, their fancy or faith natural was much advanced by his elevated expressions.'

In 1624 the Tomlins Lectureship of Anatomy was founded. One of the difficulties in the way of surgeons had always been, even from the earliest times, the lack of adequate material. As Celsus says, it is as cruel as it is needless to lay open the bodies of men while still alive, but those of the dead are a necessity. Both in the Classical Age and in the Middle Ages dissection of the human body was either illegal or denounced by the Church. The remains of malefactors who had suffered the death penalty were often available, and these, with the gruesome offerings of the resurrection-men, had to suffice. At Oxford legal provision was made in the Charter of 1636 for the bodies of criminals condemned to death to be handed to the Lecturer. 'Cutting up' was, of course, not to everyone's liking. It is said that Thomas Clayton, Regius Professor of Medicine, Tomlins Lecturer (1647), and later Warden of Merton, never read a lecture because 'he could not endure the sight of a bloody body'. It is probable that

anatomy was not much practised in the University. The School of Anatomy adjoined the Bodleian and was a recognized show-place. By the beginning of the eighteenth century it had become largely a junk-store. In a catalogue compiled in 1721 are found '1. Avis Diaboli, or Devil's Bird. 2. A radish root in the shape of a hand. 269. Dry'd cat found in Hart Hall Buttry. 275. A pin vomited up by Alex. Rostorn's Daughter. 317. A Bag of the first tobacco ever brought into England', &c.

The most distinguished medical man of the century was William Harvey (M.D., Merton), whose *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus* (1628) has been described as the most important book in the history of medicine. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, although not published until 1628, had been announced by Harvey in lectures twelve years previously. In claiming Harvey as an Oxford man it is only right to add that he was educated at Cambridge and held the Wardenship of Merton for one year only. In 1642 Civil War broke out, and Oxford became the headquarters of the Royalist Army. The year is memorable in literature as that of the publication of *Religio Medici* by Thomas Browne, M.D., of Pembroke College. The presence of an army brought many inconveniences to the town, among them typhoid. This is reflected in *Morbus Epidemius anni 1643, Or The new disease with the signes, causes, remedies &c.* (Oxford, 1643) by Thomas Greaves (M.D., All Souls). The reasons given for the outbreak are the army, contaminated water, and a wet summer. Essential conditions for recovery are held to be pure air, sleep, repose, and quietness—'be cheerful and pleased', advised Dr. Greaves. Galen, however, is the chief authority quoted for medicinal remedies. It is noteworthy that Thomas Willis, when referring to this outbreak a few years later, says that the salt of vipers and the powder of calcined toads proved very beneficial, and 'called back many from the very jaws of Death'.

In Sir William Petty (M.D., Brasenose), Tomlins Reader of Anatomy (1651), the University found a man of universal learning; John Evelyn had 'never known such another genius'. Aubrey says that 'anatomy was then but little understood by the University, and I remember he kept a body that he brought by water from Reading a good while to read on, some way

preserved or pickled'. Petty became famous in Oxford for his restoration to life of Anne Green who in 1650 was 'hanged in the Castle Yard, but since recovered, her neck set straight, and her eyes fixed orderly and firmly in her head again'.

The activities of Thomas Willis (M.D., Christ Church) mark the beginning of the Restoration. Willis, who was Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, made valuable contributions to the treatment of affections of the brain and nervous diseases. He was a friend of Sir Christopher Wren, who made some of the drawings used for his *Cerebri anatome* (1664). One of his contemporaries was the Hon. Robert Boyle (M.D. by creation), who spent many years in Oxford conducting scientific experiments. His earliest scientific work *New experiments . . . touching the spring of the Air* (1660) 'forms one of the great milestones in the history of physics, and marks the beginning of the scientific study of respiration'. Another Oxford man who wrote on respiration was John Mayow (Wadham): he, strangely enough, held the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Mayow was a skilful although not a very original man of science, but 'fired by the new scientific spirit which was abroad in Oxford'. A more inventive experimentalist was Richard Lower (M.D., Christ Church), the first physician in this country to effect blood transfusion, originally from one animal to another, and then from man to man (1667). The experiment had been made in France on a man shortly before, and when a French writer commented on the reluctance of the English to use the human body, a correspondent of the Royal Society retorted that 'the Philosophers in England had practised it long agoe upon Man, if they had not been so tender in hazarding the Life of Man nor so scrupulous to incurre the Penalties of the Law, which in England, is more strict and nice in cases of this concernment, than those of many other Nations are'.

Anthony Wood, who knew Lower personally, says that 'he was esteemed the most noted physician in Westminster and London, and 'no man's name was more cried up at Court than his'. Wood, a curious observer and keeper of a diary, contributes an intimate picture of the Oxford medical scene. Here we find an Apothecary, a Surgeon's Apprentice, a Doctor, a Bone-Setter, and a Quack. Wood, without further comment, records that on 4 January 1662 he took six pills prescribed by Mr. Richard Lower

and made by John Fulke, apothecary. Fortunately he escaped the attentions of Mr. Grundy, surgeon's apprentice, who, 'having learnd a new fashion of striking the veine, missed it and struck an arterie, to the complete undoing of his patient. The doctor did no better. He applied to Mary Woode, aged 65, a plaster of cantharides 'as thick as a pankake and broader than both a man's hands to raise a blister, and did, as 'twere, kill her downe-right . . . And this was the doctor she loved and doted on soe much.' There is better news of the bone-setter, Mr. Adams, lock-smith of Cat Street, whom Wood consulted when he dislocated his arm. Mr. Adams engaged him in sympathetic inquiries and desultory conversation, and before Wood knew that bone-setting was in operation the arm was plucked straight and set. Poor Wood saw green and fainted: 'Adams then laid him upon the bed, gave him cordials, and putt him to sleep. Afterwards he found himself at ease, and better every day.' Wood has preserved among his papers some advertisements of quacks. Such a one was Professor James Themut, High Dutch Physician, who 'by God's help' cured madness, giddiness, blindness, deafness, lameness, dropsy, jaundice, stone, ulcers, boils, pimples, and other ills: the people, says Wood, 'flocked to this man and left the University physicians'. There is also an advertisement of *Thomas Hinde's Cordial Drink* which kept 'all sexes in their pristine health' and which was sold at Oxford in 1673 at 3s. the half-pint.

Thomas Sydenham (M.D., Magdalen Hall and All Souls), who was practising in London at the time of the Great Plague (1665), published later his observations on epidemics, and made valuable contributions to the treatment of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and gout. Under his name are exhibited some manuscript notes taken at his lectures in 1682/3 by John Locke, the philosopher. The plague-year also saw the publication (anonymously) at Oxford of *Artificiall embellishments, Or, Arts best directions how to preserve beauty or procure it*. The author was Thomas Jeamson (M.D., Wadham), who became Tomlins Reader of Anatomy four years later. Dr. Jeamson's literary style also displays embellishments. The chapter 'To cure redness and fiery pimples in the face' begins: 'An inundation of crimson'd blood often drowns the flowry Elysium of a charming face; disfiguring it with such a flaming hue, as if the juycie god had made it his

vineyard, and planted it with rubie Grapes.' We have already mentioned three Wardens of Merton: a fourth was Jonathan Goddard, who held that office from 1651 to 1660. When he retired from Oxford he became closely associated with Gresham College and the Royal Society. Goddard was a notorious purveyor of secret remedies, the most famous being his English Drops, the recipe of which he is said to have sold to Charles II for £5,000. It begins: 'Take five pounds of human cranium of a person hanged . . . two pounds of dried vipers.' Martin Lister said that the Drops were in no respect preferable to spirits of hartshorn and sal-ammoniac, but that the smell was more supportable. The Regius Professors of Medicine of the seventeenth century were not distinguished as men of science. Thomas Hoy (M.D., St. John's), who was appointed Professor in 1698, is known only as the translator of the *Art of Love* and *Hero and Leander*, and as the author of a poem, *Agathocles, the Sicilian tyrant* (1683). Towards the end of the century John Radcliffe (M.D., University College) appears on the scene, equally famous as a physician and an Oxford benefactor. He gave large sums to his College for building, and £1,000 for travelling fellowships. At his death his estate passed into the hands of Trustees who built the Radcliffe Camera (1749), the Radcliffe Infirmary (1770), and the Radcliffe Observatory. The Radcliffe Camera gradually developed into a scientific library which was removed to the Museum when the Camera was lent to the Bodleian in 1860. The Infirmary was of great importance to the Medical School, which was hampered by lack of adequate clinical training. By the will of the Earl of Litchfield, who died in 1772, a Professorship was founded for the reading of clinical lectures in the Infirmary, and the study of surgery was also advanced by the foundation at Christ Church of a Lee Readership in Anatomy (1765) and by a University Professorship endowed in 1798 by George Aldrich. The first Lee Reader and the first Litchfield Professor was John Parsons (M.D., Christ Church).

In the nineteenth century the Regius Professors, John Kidd (1822-51), James Adey Ogle (1851-7), and Sir Henry Acland (1857-94) were all concerned with the reform of medical education at Oxford. In 1833 Kidd and Ogle promoted a statute for examinations in medicine, anatomy, physiology, pathology,

materia medica, chemistry, and botany. There was, however, no complete break with the past. The prescribed authors in medicine were still Hippocrates, Aretaeus, Galen, and Celsus; and a candidate, when presented for the degree of M.B., was admitted, as in the Middle Ages, to lecture on any book of the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates. A foreign physician who visited Dr. Kidd's Theatrum Anatomicum says that it reminded him of the days of Vesalius. Above the Professor's table hung a human skeleton, and around the Theatre were skulls and anatomical preparations in the customary style of the sixteenth century. In 1850 an Honour School of Natural Science was inaugurated. A further stimulus came in 1861 with the opening of the University Museum, a great monument of the Gothic Revival and, in the eyes of its chief sponsors, symbolical of the union of Art and Science. An 'Anatomy Yard' and 'A Yard of Chemistry', together with workshops, furnace-rooms, and laboratories, were provided outside the main block; 'thus', wrote the Professor, 'all noxious operations are removed from the principal pile'. Thirty years later Sir Henry Acland put two questions to the University: 'I. Shall Oxford be, as regards Medicine, a place of the most perfect preparation that can be devised for the best clinical study in the completest manner elsewhere? or II. Shall Oxford be now made a complete Medical School?' These questions have at length been answered by Lord Nuffield, who by his magnificent benefactions has made it possible for the University of Oxford to be a place of the most perfect preparation and to provide the best clinical study in the completest manner within her own borders.

S. GIBSON

CATALOGUE

HIPPOCRATES, the Father of Medicine (b. 460 B.C.). *Opera* (Gr.).
A manuscript of the 14th century. (Barocci 204.)

— *Aphorismi*. A manuscript of the 14th century.
(MS. Univ. Coll. D 89.)

‘European medicine begins properly in the Age of Pericles and its scientific advancement centres in the figure of Hippocrates, who gave to Greek medicine its scientific spirit and its ethical ideals’ (Garrison).

CELSUS, A. CORNELIUS (fl. A.D. 30). *De medicina liber*. Florence, 1478. (Auct. L 3. 18.)

The earliest medical work in Latin, but compiled from Greek sources.

ARETAEUS (fl. A.D. 70). *De causis et signis acutorum et diuturnorum morborum libri quatuor. De curatione acutorum et diuturnorum morborum libri quatuor*. [Ed. with a Latin translation by J. Wigan.] Oxford, 1723. (F 1. 1 Med.)

‘As a clinician, Aretaeus ranks next to the Father of medicine in the graphic accuracy and fidelity of his pictures of disease’ (Garrison). The 1723 edition is a fine example of Oxford printing.

LUCIAN of Samosata (c. 120–180). *Alexander, aut Pseudomantis*. Paris, 1530. (Byw. P 6. 3.)

The earliest account of a quack. Alexander the Paphlagonian (fl. 160) ran an information agency (bogus); was the first vendor of a proprietary nostrum ‘Cytmis’; and the only man who ever secured the coinage as a vehicle for advertising. His bitter biographer, Lucian, declared that ‘Cytmis’ was merely goat’s fat.

GALEN (c. 130–c. 200). *Tegni, or Ars parva*. A manuscript of the 13th century. (MS. Laud Lat. 106.)

— *Galenī librorum pars quarta*. Venice, 1525. In contemporary Italian binding. The lower cover bears the name of the original owner, ‘Io Alberthonii Physi’. (Vet. F 1 c 5.)

Galen wrote on all branches of medicine. ‘The lasting fame of Galen is based, not upon his clinical work but rather upon his investigations, which laid the foundation of experimental physiology’ (Guthrie). In this country he was the chief medical authority until the 17th century.

PAULUS AEGINETA (d. 690). *Βιβλία ἑπτὰ*. Venice, 1528. (Byw. D 6. 14.)

‘Paul gives the fullest account we have of the eye surgery and military surgery of antiquity’ (Garrison).

ISAAC BEN SOLOMON (fl. 900). *Liber februm*. A manuscript of the 13th century. (MS. New Coll. D 167.)

Isaac ben Solomon, or Isaac Judaeus, was a Court physician. His Arabic works were translated into Latin by Constantine of Carthage and became famous text-books in the Middle Ages.

ALBUCASIS (d. circa 1013). An Arabic manuscript of his *Opus medicum et chirurgia*, written in 1465. (MS. Hunt. 156.)

The figures shown represent the teeth, and the passage exhibited describes a method of 'bridgework' for fastening artificial teeth.

— A Latin translation, with figures of operations; 15th century. (MS. Laud misc. 724.)

The master is shown instructing his pupil in the use of instruments. Below are seen four stages in the operation of trephining.

— Another 15th-century manuscript, written in England, with drawings of surgical instruments. (MS. Rawl. C 328.)

AVICENNA (980–1037). The *Canon* of Avicenna translated by Gerard of Cremona, a manuscript written in the 14th century. (Radcliffe RR x. 169.)

Avicenna was an Arabian physician, and his *Canon* is the most famous medical text-book ever written.

CONSTANTINE of Carthage (d. 1087). *Viaticum*, a French manuscript written in the 12th century. (MS. Bodl. 489.)

One of the great medical text-books of the Middle Ages. The page exhibited has a capital letter in which is a miniature of Constantine holding a book.

HERBAL. Written in England in the first half of the 12th century. (MS. Ash. 1462.)

SALICETO, GULIELMUS DE (c. 1201–77). *La ciroxia uulgarmente fata*. Venice, 1474. (Auct. 4 Q 3. 22.)

'Book IV contains the first known treatise on regional or surgical anatomy' (Sudhoff).

MONDINO DE' LUZZI (fl. 1300). *Anothomia Mundini*. Pavia, 1478. (Inc. d. I 23. 1479. 1.)

— *Anatomia Mundini*. [Ed. by Joannes Drysander.] Marpurg, 1541. (4° F 4 Med. (4).)



CAUGHT RED-HANDED
THE EARLIEST KNOWN REPRESENTATION OF A DISSECTION, *c.* 1290
(MS. Ashmole 399)

A medical manuscript (c. 1290) containing the earliest known representation of a dissection. (MS. Ash. 399.)

The dissector is holding the liver. 'His countenance exhibits alarm and surprise as he is interrupted in his nefarious task by a physician and a monk' (Singer).

LANFRANCHI of Milan (d. 1315). *The book of Lanfrank*. Written in England in the 14th century. (MS. Ash. 1396.)

— *Here begynith the andore [i.e. Antidotarie] of surgeri of Peti Lanfrank*. Early 15th century. (MS. Rawl. C 506.)

'Lanfranc . . . the virtual founder of French surgery. He was the first to describe concussion of the brain' (Garrison).

GUY DE CHAULIAC (? 1298–1368). *Opera in chyrurgia*. Venice, 1480. (Inc. d. I 4. 1480. I.)

'His *Chirurgia Magna* may be regarded as the foundation of modern surgical doctrine in Western Europe' (Allbutt).

ARDERNE, JOHN (fl. 1350–77). A 15th-century manuscript of the *Practica* with drawings of surgical instruments. (MS. Ash. 1434.)

In 1376 John Arderne wrote a text-book on fistula in ano, the first known English surgical treatise. For a cure of this complaint he charged a rich man 100 marks or £40 with robes, and adds 'never in all my life took I less than an hundred shilling. Nevertheless do another man as him think better and more speedfull.'

GREAT PHYSICIANS. Twenty-four miniatures of celebrated physicians depicted as applying cauteries in various ways. The manuscript was written in Italy in the 14th century and given by William Reed (d. 1385) to Merton College. (MS. e Mus. 19.)

HARVY, JOHN, surgeon (15th century). A book of remedies for sundry diseases and of surgical operations. (MS. Ash. 1500.)

KETHAM, JOHANNES DE (fl. 1460). *Fasciculus medicine compositus per . . . Joannem de Ketham . . . cui annectuntur multi alii tractatus*. Venice, 1495. (AA 21 Med. Seld.)

— Another edition. Venice, 1513. (Univ. Coll. c 35 (2).)

BRUNSCHWEIG, HIERONYMUS (fl. 1500). *Dis ist das buch der Cirurgia Hantwirckung der wundartzny von Hyeröimo brüschwig*. Strassburg, 1497. (Douce 159.)

The first important surgical treatise in German. 'It contains the first detailed account of gunshot wounds' (Garrison).

- BRUNSCHWEIG (HIERONYMUS). *The noble experyence of the vertuous handy warke of surgeri*. Southwark, 1525. (D 10. 24 Linc.)
- VIGO, GIOVANNI DI (1460–1520). *Practica in chirurgia*. Lyon, 1516. (Auct. 2 Q 6. 49.)
On f. 70^v are instructions for the stitching of wounds.
- *This lytell practyce . . . in Medycyne is translated . . . for the health of the body of man*. London, c. 1535. (Mason AA 154.)
- VESALIUS, ANDREAS (1514–64). *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*. Basle, 1543. (B 1. 16 Med.)
- *De humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome*. Basle, 1543. (Antiq. a. GS 1543. 1.)
Vesalius received licence in 1537 to teach in the University of Padua. 'By his epoch-making work on anatomy he prepared the way for the re-birth of physiology by Harvey. More important still, he undermined the widespread reverence for authority in science, preparing the way for independent observation in anatomy and clinical medicine. The publication of the *Fabrica* was the greatest event in medical history since the work of Galen' (Garrison).
- VICARY, THOMAS (d. 1561). *The Englishmans treasure with the true anatomie of the bodie of man*. London, 1587. (Christ Church.)
'Based upon the anatomy of Lanfranc, Guy, and Mondeville' (Garrison).
- GEMINUS, THOMAS (fl. 1540–60). *Compendiosa totius anatomie delineatio ære exarata*. London, 1545. (Arch. A b 5.)
- [Tr. by N. Udall.] London, 1553. (Douce G subt. 45.)
The plates are copied from those of the *Fabrica* of Vesalius, but the text is similar to that of a MS. used by Vicary for his *Anatomie of the bodie of man*, rearranged to follow the order of Mondino's *Anatomia*.
- ROESSLIN, EUCHARIUS. *The byrth of mankynd . . . Newly set forth . . . by Thomas Raynald*. London, 1552. (Tanner 240.)
Geminus was associated with Raynald in the publication of this book on midwifery, which also contains illustrations copied from those of the *Fabrica*.
- VASSEUS, JOANNES. *Here beginnith a litel treatise conteyninge the iugemēt of urynes*. London, 1553. (Radcliffe RR z 193.)
- ESTIENNE, CHARLES (d. 1564). *De dissectione partium corporis humani libri tres . . . Una cum figuris & incisionum declarationibus, a Stephano Riuerio . . . cōpositis*. Paris, 1545. (S 1. 4 Med.)

SERVETUS, MICHAEL (d. 1553). *Christianismi restitutio*. Proofs of an incomplete and suppressed reprint of 1723. (13 Θ 4.)

Christianismi restitutio was first printed at Vienne in 1553. 'It contains the first printed description of the lesser circulation. Very few copies of the book exist, most having been burnt at the stake with Servetus, owing to the heretical nature of the work' (Garrison and Morton).

COLOMBO, MATTEO REALDO (d. ?1577). *De re anatomica*. Venice, 1559. (C 2. 3 Med.)

In this work the essential details of the lesser circulation are clearly described.

BAKER, GEORGE (1540–1600). *The composition or making of the oil called Oleum Magistrale*. London, 1574. (Radcliffe RR z 83.)

—— *The newe jewell of health*. [Engl. by G. Baker from the Latin of Conrad Gesner.] London, 1576. (Corpus Christi College.)

Baker was a surgeon who preferred to write in English, but kept the names of the simples in Latin, 'I would not have every ignorant asse to be made a chirurgian by my book'.

COITER, VOLCHER (1534–?1576). *Lectiones Gabrielis Fallopii . . . His accessere diversorum animalium sceletorum explicationes iconibus . . . illustratæ . . . Autore . . . Volchero Coiter*. Nuremberg, 1575. (I 1. 4 Med.)

BARTISCH, GEORG (1535–1606). *ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΔΟΥΛΕΙΑ*. *Das ist, Augendienst*. Dresden, 1583. (Douce B subt. 305.)
One of the earliest books illustrated with superimposed engravings.

PARÉ, AMBROISE (1510–90). *Opera chirurgica*. Frankfurt, 1594. (Don. c 21.)

—— *Workes . . . Translated . . . by Tho: Johnson*. London, 1649. (R 2. 13 Med.)

—— *La maniere de traicter les playes faictes tant par hacquebutes, que par fleches*. Paris, 1551. (Don. e 16.)

Paré was an army surgeon and 'became the most famous surgeon in France. He is particularly remembered for his abandonment of boiling oil and the cautery, his re-introduction of the ligature, and his invention of many new surgical instruments' (Garrison and Morton).

GALE, THOMAS (1507–87). *The whole worke of . . . John Vigo . . . whereunto are annexed certain works . . . by Thomas Gale.* London, 1586. (Vet. A 1 e. 10.)

One of the works by Gale is 'An excellent treatise of wounds made with Gun-shot'.

CLAYTON, GILES. *The approved order of martiall discipline.* London, 1591. (Douce C 256.)

In speaking of field surgery the author remarks that surgeons 'should work according to art, not practising new experiments upon poor soldiers by means whereof many have been utterly maimed'.

CLOWES, WILLIAM (? 1540–1604). *A profitable and necessarie booke of observations, for all those that are burned with the flame of gunpowder, &c. and also for curing of wounds made with musket . . . shot.* 3rd ed. London, 1637. [First ed., 1596.] (Antiq. e. E 1637. 1.)

William Clowes 'served in the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. The books of Clowes are the best surgical writings of the Elizabethan age' (D.N.B.). A woodcut exhibits the lay-out of a field-surgeon's table with a variety of knives, saw, mallet, forceps, needles and thread, probes, scissors, brace and bits.

CAESALPINUS, ANDREAS (1519–1603). *Peripateticarum quæstionum libri quinque.* Venice, 1571. (4° L 9 Med.)

— . . . *Quæstionum medicarum libri II . . .* Venice, 1493. (Lister C 6.)

Caesalpinus 'is regarded by the Italians as a discoverer of the circulation of the blood' (Garrison).

TAGLIACCOZZI, GASPARE (1546–99). *De curtorum chirurgia per insitionem libri duo.* Venice, 1597. (C 1. 21 Med. Seld.)

'Tagliacozzi of Bologna became famous for his work on rhinoplasty of which he was the pioneer' (Garrison and Morton).

BACON, FRANCIS (1561–1626). *Essayes.* London, 1597. (Arch. G f 15.)

'A mans owne observation what hee findes good of, and what hee findes hurt of, is the best Physick to preserve health.'

GUILLEMEAU, JACQUES (? 1550–1613). *Les œuvres de chirurgie.* Rouen, 1649. [First ed., 1598.] (M 2. 17 Med.)

NOTHING WITHOUT GOD.

WHo had more Skil made alwayes lesser words, and only the Ignorant and Sophisters confounded the World and themselves too with a great deal of Praters and Sophistries. Do not expect therefore Gentlemen, many words from us *Salvator Winter*, and *John Baptista Quarantens* his Son, Italians by birth. In the Schools and in the Books not only of men, but of Nature, by the means of long Travels, incessant works, daily experiences, and continual speculations, we found out the Key for to open the door of Natures Cabinet; wherein Learning by which means Nature every day draws some Supercelestial Virtue, we attained the Knowledge of the power and operations of that invisible *Magnes*, which shut up in that Point, which is the Center to the Trigon of another Center, weddeth Day and Night, Heaven to Earth with *Plato's* golden Chain.

By the means of this Knowledge, we have compos'd to the Glory of God, and the benefit of Humane Kind, a Medicine that will give present ease to all sorts of Distempers, and preserve Humane bodies from any Disease whatsoever.

Experience, Grand Mistris of Truth, will make it appear, and we offer our selves ready to give you such reasons, that even the most obstinate and averse shall understand and confess, that this our Medicine called *Elixir* or *Vegetable Spirit*, is the only Treasure of Nature, as well for the Restouration as for the Preservation of mens health; and so it hath been made use of and own'd by Emperours, Kings, Princes and Dukes, &c, to their great benefit.

Do not wonder that one only Medicine can cure contrary Distempers in different Ages, various Seasons, contrary Climats, different Constitutions, because Reason and Experience make it out, and daily verifie, that our *Elixir* or *Vegetable Spirit* is good for Hot Diseases, and for Cold, for Young and Old, in Winter and Summer, hot and cold Countrys, Cholerick and Phlegmetick Constitutions. In Conclusion, if you will admit to be true that potable *Sun* of the *True* Philosophers, this our *Elixir* or *Vegetable Spirit* is the potable *Dianna*, and in his composition, according to what *Hermes* commanded us, *the Water hath been made a Friend to the Fire*, not by the means of foolish and Sophistical Ingression, and Egression, Dissolution and Reduction of Metals or Minerals in their first matter, not by Ascension, Descension, Distillation, &c, of the very same, but by the true ways of Nature, which only is, and must be the Mistris and Teacher of every Philosopher and Physitians.

If there be any poor people in this place troubled with any Disease or Distemper whatsoever, let such repair to this our Stage, and to the Glory of God, and the verifying of the Truth, they shall find presently the wonderful Virtues of this our *Elixir* or *Vegetable Spirit*, which will give present help to every body against any Distemper whatsoever; And these are not our own words, but the Common voyce of the people, because we found not one that could say that our own *Elixir* did him no good; but every one sayes alwayes, that they find either present Cure, or present Ease or Comfort from the Use of it.

If there be any poor people that are troubled with Cankers, Wens, Wolfes, Hare-lips, Wry-necks, Stone in the Bladder, Hernyes, or others of the like Nature, let them come to our Stage, where under God we offer to Cut, and Cure them.

Let not the Poor be dismay'd in that they have no money, for Blessed be God we never did open the doore of our hearts to that cursed seeking after gold,

*At our House in new Kings-Street, at the sign of St. Paul between
Long-Acre, and St. Giles in the fields.*

*At J. Ximne in Oxon June
11. 1664.*

Sapienti pauca.

VIVAT REX.

A QUACK ADVERTISEMENT CIRCULATED IN
OXFORD IN 1664
(Wood 498(7))

CASSERIO, GIULIO (1545–1616). *De vocis auditusque organis*.
Ferrara, 1600. (I 1. 12 Med.)

—— *Tabulæ anatomie LXXIIX, omnes nouæ nec ante hac visæ*.
Venice, 1627. (M 1. 5 Med.)

FABRICIUS, HIERONYMUS (d. 1619). *De venarum ostioliis*. Padua,
1603. (Z 4. 6 Jur.)

‘Fabricius, teacher of Harvey at Padua, made important observations on the valves of the veins. He failed to recognize their true function, however, considering this to be merely a delaying of the blood flow’ (Garrison and Morton).

WOODALL, JOHN (? 1556–1643). *The Surgeons mate*. London,
1639. [First ed., 1617.] (P 1. 26 Med.)

Woodall advocated limes and lemons as a preventive against scurvy.

REMMELINUS, JOHANNES (1583–1630). *Catoptrum microcosmicum*.
Augsburg, 1619. (Arch. B b 3.)

ASELLI, GASPARE (1581–1626). *De lactibus sive lacteis venis*.
Milan, 1627. (Antiq. d. I. 1627. 1.)

This book contains the first coloured anatomical plates of importance.

MAY, EDWARD. *A true relation of a strange monster or serpent found
in the left ventricle of the heart of John Pennant*. London, 1639.
(4° A 14 Art.)

FABRICIUS, GUILIELMUS (1560–1634). *Observationum et curationum
chirurgicarum centuriæ*. Lyon, 1641. (4° E 8 Med.)

Fabricius relates how his wife suggested to him the use of a magnet for extracting a metal splinter from the eye, ‘remedium aptissimum’.

—— *Cista militaris, or, A military chest . . . With . . . a descrip-
tion of Dr. Lower’s lancet*. London, 1674. (8° B 51 Med.)

SEVERINO, MARCO AURELIO (1580–1656). *Zootomia Democritæa:
id est, Anatome generalis totius animantium opificii*. Nuremberg,
1645. (Lister C 142.)

HELMONT, JAN BAPTISTA VAN (1577–1644). *Ortus medicinæ*.
Amsterdam, 1648. (4° Z 65 Med.)

‘Helmont was one of the founders of biochemistry. He was the first to realize the physiological importance of ferments and gases, and indeed invented the word “gas”’ (Garrison and Morton).

PECQUET, JEAN (1622-74). *Experimenta nova anatomica*. Paris, 1651. (4° P 1 Med. Seld.)

'Pecquet discovered the thoracic duct in dogs and its relation to the lacteals' (Garrison and Morton).

DESCARTES, RENÉ (1596-1650). *Renatus Des Cartes De homine figuris et Latinitate donatus a Florentio Schuyl*. Leiden, 1662. (Lister F 134.)

The first European text-book on physiology.

CROON, WILLIAM (1633-84). *De ratione motus musculorum*. London, 1664. (Ash. E 39.)

— *Virtutes & merita piè defuncti . . . Domini Guilhelmi Cronii*. London, 1684. (Ash. G 15 (63).)

The Croonian lectures were founded in his memory by his widow.

GRAAF, REINIER DE (1641-73). *De sucra pancreatica: or, A treatise of the pancreatick juice*. Tr. by C. Pack. London, 1676. (8° B 55 Med.)

The Latin original was published at Leiden in 1664.

— *De virorum organis generationi inservientibus, de clysteribus et de usu siphonis in anatomia*. Leiden, 1668. (Lister B 61.)

BELLINI, LORENZO (1643-1704). *Exercitatio anatomica de structura et usu renum*. Amsterdam, 1665. (8° N 44 Med.)

This work on the anatomy of the kidney was written when the author was only nineteen years of age.

HOOKE, ROBERT (1635-1703). *Micrographia*. London, 1665. (AA 82 Art.)

'The earliest work devoted entirely to an account of microscopical observations and the first book on the subject in English' (Garrison and Morton).

WISEMAN, RICHARD (1622-76). *A treatise on wounds*. London, 1672. (Lister B 28.)

— *Severall chirurgical treatises*. London, 1676. (P 1. 19 Med.)

GLISSON, FRANCIS (1597-1677). *Tractatus de ventriculo et intestinis*. London, 1677. (Lister C 110.)

— *Anatomia hepatis*. Amsterdam, 1659. (8° G 24 Med.)

YONGE, JAMES (1646–1721). *Currus triumphalis, e terebintho . . .*
Wherein also, the common methods, and medicaments, used to
restrain hemorrhagies, are examined. London, 1679.

(Lister A 26.)

On p. 110 is an account of the first flap amputation.

BORELLI, GIOVANNI ALFONSO (1608–79). *De motu animalium.*
2 pts. Rome, 1680–81. (Savile D 12, 13.)

‘Borelli originated the neurogenic theory of the heart’s action and first suggested that the circulation resembled a simple hydraulic system’ (Garrison and Morton).

GREW, NEHEMIAH (1641–1712). *Musæum Regalis Societatis . . .*
Whereunto is subjoyned the comparative anatomy of stomachs and
guts. London, 1681. (O 1. 10 Med.)

—— *Cosmologia Sacra.* London, 1701. (fol. Θ 601.)

BROWNE, JOHN (1642–? 1700). *A compleat treatise of the muscles.*
London, 1681. (R 2. 9 Med.)

—— [Latin translation. With portrait.] London, 1684.
(O 1. 17 Med.)

BOERHAAVE, HERMAN (1668–1738). *Institutiones medicæ in usus*
annuæ exercitationis domesticos, digestæ. Leiden, 1708.
(1666 f 40.)

‘The first textbook of physiology compiled for the express purpose of giving students the necessary background for their subsequent work’ (Fulton).

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMAEUS (d. 1574). *Tabulæ anatomicæ.*
Rome, 1714. (Vet. F 4 b 1.)

STUKELEY, WILLIAM (1687–1765). *Of the spleen.* London, 1723.
(S 1. 12 Med.)

HALES, STEPHEN (1677–1761). *Statical essays: containing hæmastaticks.* London, 1733.
(Savile Hh 13.)

The pioneer work on the measurement of blood-pressure.

WHYTT, ROBERT (1714–66). *An essay on the vital and other involuntary motions of animals.* Edinburgh, 1751. (8° S 162 Linc.)

‘Whytt was the first to prove that the response of the pupils to light is a reflex action’ (Fulton).

- HALLER, ALBRECHT VON (1708-77). *Deux mémoires sur le mouvement du sang*. Lausanne, 1756. (16669 f 1.)
- POTT, PERCIVALL (1714-88). *Observations on the nature and consequences of those injuries to which the head is liable from external violence*. London, 1768. (16057 e 4.)
- HUNTER, JOHN (1728-93). *The natural history of the human teeth*. London, 1771. (Douce H subt. 11.)
On p. 126 is a description of transplanting teeth.
- PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH (1733-1804). *Observations on different kinds of air* (Philosophical Transactions). London, 1772. (Soc. 1996 d 332.)
Records the isolation of dephlogisticated air (oxygen).
- LAVOISIER, ANTOINE LAURENT (1743-94). *Mémoire sur la nature du principe qui se combine avec les métaux pendant leur calcination, et qui en augmente le poids* (Hist. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences. Année 1775). Paris, 1778. (Soc. 1991 d 89.)
Lavoisier discovered the real significance of oxygen.
- CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND (1745-1800). *Experiments on the nerves*. [London, 1776.] (Godw. Pamph. 1808 (5).)
- *The anatomy of the absorbing vessels of the human body*. 2nd ed. London, 1790. (4° BS 645.)
- STEVENS, EDWARD. *Dissertatio physiologica inauguralis de alimentorum concoctione*. Edinburgh, 1777. (Diss. CC 47 (21).)
Describes the first isolation of human gastric juice.
- MANCHESTER, COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1786. *Proposals for delivering a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology*. (Godw. Pamph. 1808 (4).)
- GALVANI, LUIGI (1737-98). *De viribus electricitatis in motu musculari*. Bologna, 1791. (3 A 1179.)
- ARCHIV FÜR DIE PHYSIOLOGIE. Halle, 1795-6. (Per. 1662 d 28.)
The first journal devoted to physiology.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY (1778–1829). *Researches . . . chiefly concerning nitrous oxide*. London, 1800. (1937 N. e 40.)

‘Davy discovered the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide and suggested its use during surgical operations’ (Garrison and Morton).

COOPER, SAMUEL (1780–1848). *A dictionary of practical surgery*. London, 1809. (8° H 224 BS.)

‘Cooper was surgeon on the field of Waterloo. His great dictionary went through seven editions during his lifetime and was translated into French, German, and Italian’ (Garrison and Morton).

SHARPEY, WILLIAM (1802–80). *On a peculiar motion excited in fluids by the surfaces of certain animals*. (Edinb. Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. 34, 1830.) (Per. 15084 e 82.)

‘Sharpey was the first occupant of the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology at University College, London, this Chair being the first official recognition of physiology in any English medical school’ (Garrison and Morton).

LISTON, ROBERT (1794–1847). *Practical surgery*. London, 1837. (37. 820.)

‘Liston was the first, on 21st December 1846, to perform a major operation with the aid of an anaesthetic’ (Garrison and Morton).

SIMPSON, SIR JAMES YOUNG (1811–70). *Account of a new anæsthetic agent, as a substitute for sulphuric ether*. Edinburgh, 1848. (48. 1418 (5).)

The new agent was chloroform.

LISTER, JOSEPH, first Baron Lister (1827–1912). *On a new method of treating compound fracture, abscess, etc.* (The Lancet, March 16, 1867.) (N. 15084 d 142.)

The first communication on antiseptic surgery.

— *On the effects of the antiseptic system of treatment upon the salubrity of a surgical hospital*. Edinb., 1870. (150 f 2 (11).)

THE OXFORD SCENE

THE CHANCELLOR’S REGISTER. The earliest statute-book of the University. Written in the first half of the 14th century. (Univ. Archives.)

THE SENIOR PROCTOR’S REGISTER (1477). On fol. 44^r is a royal command (1385) on the precedence of Faculties: the Doctors of Medicine are given precedence of the Doctors of Law. (Univ. Archives.)

- NICOLAUS PRAEPOSITUS (fl. 1140). *Antidotarium*. A collection of formulae for compound medicines. This manuscript, written in the 14th century, once belonged to Thomas Bokett, M.D., Fellow of New College (1446–60). (MS. New Coll. D 168.)
- GILBERT THE ENGLISHMAN (fl. 1250). *Liber morborum*. Written in England at the beginning of the 14th century. The manuscript has entries showing that in 1322 and later it was deposited as a pledge in an Oxford chest. (MS. Bodl. 720.)
- JOHN OF GADDESSEN (? 1280–1361), M.D., Merton College. *Rosa Anglica*. Written (1448–55) for Gilbert Kymer, M.D., Chancellor of the University. (MS. Bodl. 362.)
- BREDON, SIMON (d. 1372), M.D., Balliol and Merton Colleges. An Oxford Almanack for 1344 with notes in his own hand. (MS. Digby 178.)
- KYMER, GILBERT (d. 1463), M.D., Durham College, Chancellor of the University. Kymer was physician to Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, and was the only Doctor of Medicine who ever became Chancellor of the University. This manuscript of the *Quaestiones super Hippocratis aphorismos* was written and bound for him in 1460. (MS. Laud misc. 558.)
- EDMONDS, THOMAS, M.B. (fl. 1450). The earliest personal entry relating to a medical degree in the University Registers. The Registers before 1448 are lost. (Univ. Archives.)
- LINACRE, THOMAS (? 1460–1524), M.D., All Souls College. Autograph letter to the President of Corpus. (MS. C.C.C. 318.)
- Letter of thanks from the University to Linacre, 1523. (MS. Bodl. 282.)
- *Galenī Pergameni de pulsuum usu Tho. Linacro Anglo interprete*. London, [1522]. (Mason CC 295.)
- *Statuta Collegii Medicorum Londini . . .* 1555. (MS. Ash. 1826.)
- *Galenī Pergamensis de temperamentis . . . Thoma Linacro interprete*. Cambridge, 1521. (Arch. A e 71.)
- Presented to the Bodleian by Thomas Clayton, Regius Professor of Medicine, in 1634.
- Linacre was the founder of two physick lecturerships, and one of the founders of the College of Physicians.

WARNER, JOHN (d. 1565), M.D., All Souls College, First Regius Professor of Medicine, 1546–54. His admission to the degree of M.B., 1529. (Univ. Archives.)

PHAER, THOMAS (? 1510–60), M.D. His admission to the degree of M.D., 1559. (Univ. Archives.)

— *The Regiment of life, whereunto is added a treatyse of the Pestilence, with the booke of children.* London, 1546. (8° P 24 Med.)

Phaer was also a lawyer, but is best known for his translation of the *Aeneid*.

WOTTON, EDWARD (1492–1555), M.D., Magdalen College. *De differentiis animalium libri decem.* Paris, 1552. (P 2. 11 Med.)

SYMONS, THOMAS (d. 1552/3), M.B., Merton College. Inventory of his goods at the time of his death, including valuable vestments, a picture of Holofernes, a lute, a cithern, bow and arrows, and a sword. (Univ. Archives.)

UNIVERSITY STATUTES imposed by the Commissioners of Edward VI. (MS. Rawl. Statutes 45.)

BAILEY, WALTER (1529–93), M.D., New College, Regius Professor of Medicine. *A briefe treatise touching the preservation of the eie-sight. The sixte edition.* Oxford, 1602. (20 c 8.)

The first edition appeared in 1586 and was printed as a New Year's gift for the author's friends.

OXFORD. *Quæstiones discutiendæ publice in Comitiiis, mense August. An. 1605.* An mores nutricum a puerulis cum lacte imbibantur? Neg. An creber suffitus Nicotianæ exoticæ sit sanis salutaris? Neg. Oxford, 1605. (MS. Tanner 75.)

JAMES, THOMAS (d. 1629), D.D., New College, *Catalogus librorum Bibliothecæ Publicæ.* Oxford, 1605. (2590 e. Oxf. 1. 2.)

The first Bodleian printed catalogue. The books are arranged under the Faculties.

BURTON, ROBERT (1577–1640), B.D., Christ Church. *The Anatomy of Melancholy.* Oxford, 1621. (Mason AA 500.)

— 3rd edition. Presentation copy from the Author. Oxford, 1628. (Lincoln College.)

'A medical treatise, the greatest indeed written by a layman' (Osler).

FLUDD, ROBERT (1574-1637), M.D., St. John's College and Christ Church. *Anatomiae amphitheatrum effigie triplici, more et conditione varia, designatum*. Frankfurt, 1623. (P 2. 14 Med.)

Presentation copy to the University from the author.

HARVEY, WILLIAM (1578-1657), M.D., Warden of Merton College (1645). Autograph letter [1631] to Sir E. Hyde, desiring his favour with the King to be restored to his place as Physician of the Household. (Clar. Papers. 2076.)

— *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus*. Frankfurt, 1628. (Lister C 80 (3).)

The discovery of the circulation of the blood was first made publicly known by Harvey on 17 April 1616.

— *Jacobi Primirosii . . . Exercitationes et animadversiones in librum, De motu cordis et circulatione sanguinis . . . adversus G. Harveum*. London, 1630. (4° F 7 Med.)

— *A lecture of anatomy against the circulation of the blood*. By Dr. Joseph Browne. London, 1701. (Godw. Pamph. 1253 (1).)

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS (1605-82), M.D., Pembroke College. *Religio Medici*. London, 1642. (Wood 870.)

GREAVES, EDWARD (1608-80), M.D., Merton and All Souls Colleges. *Morbus epidemicus anni 1643. Or, the new disease with the signes, causes, remedies, &c.* Oxford, 1643. (Wood 498 (11).)

This relates to an outbreak of typhoid at Oxford.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM (1623-87), M.D., Brasenose College, Tomlins Professor of Anatomy.

His life by John Aubrey. (MS. Aubrey 6.)

— *Newes from the Dead. Or a true and exact narration of the miraculous deliverance of Anne Greene, Who being executed at Oxford, Decemb. 14. 1650, afterwards revived*. Oxford, 1651. (Bliss B 65 (2).)

Anne Greene was brought to life by Dr. Petty.

WILLIS, THOMAS (1621-75), M.D., Christ Church, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy. Autograph letter to his brother, 1661. (MS. Rawl. D 317.)

WILLIS, THOMAS. *Diatribæ duæ medico-philosophicæ*. London, 1659. (Ash. D 65.)

Written when Willis was practising in Oxford.

—— *Cerebri anatome*. London, 1664. (Lister B 66.)

Some of the drawings for this book were made by Sir Christopher Wren.

—— *Pathologiæ cerebri et nervosi generis specimen*. Oxford, 1667. (C 4. 5 Linc.)

—— *Affectionum quæ dicuntur hystericæ et hypochondriacæ pathologia spasmodica vindicata*. London, 1670. (4° C 22 Med.)

—— *De anima brutorum quæ hominis vitalis ac sensitiva est, exercitationes duæ*. Oxford, 1672. (4° S 36 Med.)

—— *Pharmaceutice rationalis*. Oxford, 1674. (4° W 4 Med.)

BOYLE, HON. ROBERT (1627–91), M.D. (by creation). *New experiments Physico-Mechanicall, touching the spring of the Air*. Oxford, 1660. (8° B 7 Art. BS.)

This work 'marks the beginning of the scientific study of respiration' (Fulton). Robert Boyle lived at Oxford from 1654 to 1668.

An advertisement of Professor James Themut, 'Native of Vienna and High Dutch Physician', who undertakes all cures. 1661. (Wood Alm. 1661.)

An advertisement of the Elixir or Vegetable Spirit, as used by Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Dukes. 1664. (Wood 498 (7).)

Thomas Hinde's famous and wonderful never-failing cordial drink of the World. [Price 3/- the half pint.] 1673. Wood 276A (34/5).)

JEAMSON, THOMAS (d. 1674), M.D., Wadham College. *Artificiall embellishments. Or Arts best directions how to preserve Beauty or procure it*. Oxford, 1665. (8° P 36 Art. BS.)

Thomas Jeamson is Oxford's only beauty-doctor.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS (1624–89), M.D. (Camb.), Magdalen Hall, Wadham, and All Souls Colleges. *Methodus curandi febres*. London, 1666. (Bliss B 391.)

—— *Epistolæ responsoræ duæ . . . Prima De morbis epidemicis ab anno 1675 ad annum 1680 . . . Secunda De luis venereæ historia & curatione*. London, 1680. (8° K 63 Med.)

SYDENHAM, THOMAS. Notes taken at Sydenham's Lectures (1682-3) in the handwriting of John Locke.

(MS. Rawl. C 406.)

—— *Tractatus de podagra et hydrope*. London, 1683.

(8° K 61 Med.)

—— *Schedula monitoria de novæ febris ingressu*. London, 1686.

(8° M 182 Art.)

LOWER, RICHARD (1631-91), M.D., Christ Church. Autograph letter to Anthony Wood, 4 Sept. 1666.

(MS. Tanner 45, f. 103.)

—— *An account of the experiment of transfusion, practised upon a man in London Novemb. 23 1667 . . . by Dr. Richard Lower, and Dr. Edmund King* (Philosophical Transactions, no. 30). London, 1667.

(Soc. 1996 d 332.)

—— *Tractatus de corde*. London, 1669.

(8° V 15 Med.)

—— *An elegy on the death of Dr. Richard Lower*. London, 1691.

(Godw. Pamph. 2226 (27).)

MERRETT, CHRISTOPHER (1614-95), M.D., Gloucester Hall and Oriel College. *A short view of the frauds, and abuses committed by Apothecaries*. London, 1669.

(Douce MM 482.)

Merrett was the first Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians.

MAYOW, JOHN (1640-79), D.C.L., Wadham and All Souls Colleges. *Tractatus duo quorum prior agit De respiratione: Alter De rachitide*. Oxford, 1669.

(Lister B 51.)

—— *Ῥαχιτιδολογία or A tract of the disease Rachitis . . . rendred into English*. By W. S. Oxford, 1685.

(Gough Nat. Hist. 13.)

Dedicated 'To the most vigilant, industrious and expert midwife Mrs Mary Coomes', the Oxonian Lucina.

—— *Tractatus quinque*. Oxford, 1674.

(8° G 30 Med.)

GODDARD, JONATHAN (1617-75), M.D. (Camb.), Warden of Merton College (1651-60). *A discourse setting forth the unhappy condition of the practice of physick in London*. London, 1670.

(4° C 19 Med.)

LOGGAN, DAVID (1635-? 1700). *Oxonia illustrata*. Oxford, 1675.

(Gough Maps 57.)

Showing academical dress at the end of the 17th century.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN (1650-1714), M.D., University and Lincoln Colleges. Autograph letter to Dr. Arthur Charlett, Master of University College, November 1695. (MS. Tanner 24, f. 83.)

— Testimonial of Joseph Tanner, surgeon, with autographs of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the time, including Dr. John Radcliffe, Dr. Richard Hale, and Sir William Petty. (MS. Tanner 20, f. 47.)

— *Pharmacopoeia Radcliffeana*. 2nd ed. London, 1716.
(1692 f 51.)

AN AMPUTATION OF THE LEG. (MS. Ballard 19)

A letter describing an operation on Edward Thwaites (1677-1711), Regius Professor of Greek, by Charles Bernard, the Queen's Serjeant-Surgeon. 'He would not suffer himself to be tied down: and during the whole operation not one distortion or oh.' A similar amputation is shown in the panel of stained glass.

ACADEMICAL DRESS, 1792. Water-colour drawings by James Roberts. (MS. Top. Oxon d 58.)

KIDD, JOHN (1775-1851), M.D., Christ Church, Regius Professor of Medicine. Autograph letter to S. P. Rigaud.
(MS. Rigaud 61.)

— *Memorials of the malignant cholera in Oxford 1832*. Oxford, 1835.
(Bliss B 212.)

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY (opened 1770). *The state of the Radcliffe Infirmary . . . 1825*. Oxford, 1826.

— Papers soliciting vote and interest for the office of physician, 1826. (Oxon c 42.)

OGLE, JAMES ADEY (1792-1857), M.D., Trinity College, Regius Professor of Medicine. *A letter . . . on the system of education pursued at Oxford; with suggestions for remodeling the examination statutes*. Oxford, 1841. (Oxon 8° 77 (7).)

ACLAND, SIR HENRY WENTWORTH (1815-1900), M.D., Christ Church and All Souls College, Regius Professor of Medicine.

— *Feigned insanity*. London (privately pr.), 1844. (1629 f 1.)

This essay gained the gold medal in the class of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh.

— *The bodily nature of man*. (MS. Acland e 1.)

The first lecture delivered by Acland, 23 October 1845. Autograph.

- ACLAND, SIR HENRY WENTWORTH. *Remarks on the extension of education at the University of Oxford.* Oxford, 1848.
(48. 1883.)
- *The Oxford Museum.* By Henry W. Acland and John Ruskin.
London, 1859. (Oxon 8° 1.)
- *Oxford and modern medicine.* Oxford, 1890.
(Oxon 8° 467.)
- His copy of the letter addressed to Queen Victoria on resigning the Regius Professorship, 29 Dec. 1894.
(MS. Acland d 1 (f. 18).)
- BURDON-SANDERSON, SIR JOHN SCOTT (1828–1905), M.D. (Edinb.),
Magdalen College, Regius Professor of Medicine. *A letter to the Vice-Chancellor on the office of Regius Professor of Medicine.*
Oxford, 1904. (Oxon 8° 1033 (9).)
- A photograph by Miss S. A. Acland. (MS. Don. d 14.)
- OSLER, SIR WILLIAM (1849–1919), M.D., Christ Church, Regius
Professor of Medicine. *The principles and practice of medicine.*
Edinburgh, 1892. 1st edition. (1512 d 49.)
- Arabic manuscript of the third Makâla, or Discourse of the
Materia Medica of Dioscorides. Written in A.D. 1239.
(MS. Arab. d 138.)
- Bequeathed to the Bodleian by Sir William Osler.
- NUFFIELD, VISCOUNT. A letter to the Vice-Chancellor offering to
endow a post-graduate Medical School, 10 October 1936.
(Univ. Archives.)
- *The History of Nuffield.* By P. M. Briers. Oxford, 1939.
(Oxon 4° 613.)
- Privately printed in fifty copies.

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THE compiler of this Catalogue acknowledges his obligations to the following works:

COLE (F. J.). *A History of Comparative Anatomy from Aristotle to the Eighteenth Century*. 1944.

FULTON (J. F.). *Physiology*. (Clio medica). 1931.

—— *Selected Readings in the History of Physiology*. 1930.

GARRISON (F. H.). *An Introduction to the History of Medicine*. 4th ed. 1929.

—— and MORTON (L. T.). *A Medical Bibliography*. 1943.

GUTHRIE (D.). *A History of Medicine*. 1945.

SINGER (C.). *A Short History of Science*. 1941.

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